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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 3RD, 1915.

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [540]

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1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 15 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 10 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 15 " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 15 " "
2.45 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "
3.10 " " 3.40 " " 15 " "
3.40 p.m. and 3.50 p.m. 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
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10.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 10 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 15 " "
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Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. [457]

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [13]

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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [5]

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THE MANAGER,
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1st February, 1915. [37]

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[31-6]

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Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [726]

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

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[697]

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[414-17]

THE FIGHT FOR GALLIOLI.

HOW OVERSEA TROOPS

"MADE GOOD."

—FIVE DAYS OF HELL—

The following grim and dramatic story of the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula—five days of hell, as he himself calls it—is told by a New Zealander who took part in the fighting. In a covering letter to the *Times* the writer says: "I have had my second turn with the 'unspeakable Turk' and as a result am in hospital with a weakened spine and a badly tangled set of nerves, caused through concussion from a shell and a fall. The enclosed is perhaps crude, but I made rather an effort to write it, and Nurse says 'never again'—for a while anyhow."

The enclosed is probably the most vivid personal narrative of the Gallipoli fighting which has yet reached England says *The Times*.

A MILITARY HOSPITAL, CAIRO, May 17th.

A glass that saw covered with a shallow mist, and beyond, the tops of green hills peering through the vapour, dim shapes of warships and transports, and a fleeting glimpse of a seaplane as it winged over the Turkish positions: this was the scene that met our eyes on the morning of April 23 when we approached the peninsula of Gallipoli. Drowning the noise of the whistles in our transport there rose and fell the thunderous uproar of the heavy guns, ceaseless in its monotonous roar, but as we drew nearer, relieved by the steady crack of the bursting Turkish shrapnel and the plunge of the heavier shell in the water amongst the transports.

As we approached the shore there came to our ears the continuous rattle of musketry, first scarcely perceptible, but at last growing to an ear-racking roll as of giant kettledrums beaten without reason. Through glasses I could see one of our skirmishing lines advancing towards the beach. It was as though one watched a cinematograph screen. The white coats on the beach, and some brown figures sadly still on the grey sand, the green grass, and a tiled field across which advanced lines of our attacking force formed the foreground. Steep hills, clay faced and covered with dense scrub and dwarf holly, over which the cottonwool puffs of shrapnel appeared and disappeared, made the background.

WET AND WARM WORK.

Business-like and brisk a destroyer glided alongside our transport towing strings of heavy barges.

"What's it like over there?" we asked.

"Pretty warm, boy," answered a smiling gunner, "but they're on the run."

Straight to the beach we ran, to the foot of the hill (Gaba Tepe), but the destroyer necessarily could not take us right in to the sand and we lay smiling sickly smiles at each other as the bullets purred and whistled over and round us. The sharp pointed bullet "Meow" like a motherless kitten as it passes you, but it enters the water with a "phut" that suggests something more pleasant. At last the barges were taken as far in as possible and we jumped into water up to our armpits and half swam, half waded ashore. I had often read of how one would feel, and now I knew. It was as if someone had given me a smack between the chest with the heel of a heavy spade. Later came a sense of elation. Formed up we marched along the beach, past dressing stations already hemmed in by stretchers and wounded men. An Australian and a sailor lay beneath an oil sheet, their feet in the little waves.

"Reinforcements at the double on the left," roared an officer through a megaphone, and then aside as a shell burst overhead, "Keep in under the bank—shrapnel's unhealthy."

Then came a tollsome, tiresome scramble over the high bluffs to the firing line. On the top of the first ridge we came through a Turkish trench and in it were a dead Turk, bayoneted, a box of ammunition, and many things. Stopping low we doubled to the brow, ever with the purring bullets overhead. Wounded on the way to the beach passed us cheerfully, saying, "It's hot as hell up there."

And it was. When we had crossed a gully and gained another ridge, half an hour's scrambling and sliding, we were scarce 200 yards from the last, so steep is the ground.

Snipers were everywhere, and as we made one descent of about 100 ft. at an angle of about 10 degrees past 90 bullets whistled about on the stones and in the bushes round us. I struck a shingle slide and my downfall was expedited.

At the bottom I saw a wounded man bleeding badly over one shoulder. He grinned hideously with his shattered mouth. "Got it where the chicken got the axe," he wheezed, and fainted as the stretcher-bearers came up for him.

DYING MAN'S LAST WORD.

And so on, up to the firing line, where I separated from my own unit and found myself, that being my job, for an Australian regiment. The man next to me stood straight up and fell back over my legs.

"Mafish," he said quaintly, the Arabic for finished, and then more slowly, "Money-belt—missus and kids—dirty swine, dirty—"

Then a strange thing happened. Dying, shattered beyond recognition he rose to his knees and dragged his rifle to the parapet. With weak finger he took shaky aim at the sky and fired his last shot, to collapse finally in the bottom of the trench.

Obviously the Turks had our range, for things began to get too hot for comfort. Those who were left of us changed position about a hundred yards along the trench, one of the Australians first resting a dead man's hat on a bush on the trench parapet. "Got our range," he said laconically, "better let 'em have a little target practice." They did, for the hat only stayed there five minutes.

STALKING A SNIPER.

Then we spotted our sniper. Have you ever gone stalking in open country with only dry water-courses or stone slides as cover and a Royal Smelling danger on the slope opposite? It was rather like that.

Two of our men crept from the trench and crawled out of sight through the bushes. All unconscious the Turk continued his rifle practice until a double report rang out and our two men appeared on our left waving the sniper's hat—their equivalent of a scalp. After that we had comparative peace.

Away to the right a machine gun, like a motor-cycle, purred incessantly, and then one from the *Ark Royal*, anchored in the bay behind, soared overhead, and twice white puffs of shrapnel appeared below her, where the Turks lobbed two shells. It is rather like shooting at a rocketing pheasant, this aeroplane-potting, and has about the same result. Then she turned and went back to report.

Something was due to arrive and it did, suddenly, in the shape of a naval shell. First came the ear and nerve shattering roar of the gun, then the shriek of the shell overhead, and away in front a cloud of smoke and earth rose slowly and drifted away, showing a gap in the skyline and a few Turks, who obviously recollected that it was about time to start for the last train to Gallipoli. Away they went out of sight and then the naval guns started in earnest.

VOICE OF THE GUNS.

From the bay below came one continuous thunder, and the screech of the heavy projectiles was incessant. No sooner had one burst than another was on its way.

Presently the 15-inchers started and we tore up some "pull-through" wire to put in our ears. Commands, unless shouted, were unintelligible now, and one felt ridiculous yelling against such thunderous voices. Below in the bay a warship was firing salvoes from her gun battery. Puffs of brown smoke would jet from the bulwarks, and then, a long while afterwards, the roll of reports would shake the hills.

Then the enemy's guns joined in the argument and puffs of shrapnel began to burst above us and the whistle of the flying bullets was everywhere. The brass nose of a howitzer shell struck from nowhere upon a mound in front and rolled into the trench. I buried my fingers picking it up. For three hours this violent cannonading lasted and then it gave place to a more desultory, but still severe, bombardment.

We had gained our footing, at heavy cost it is true, but at least a mile square of the Gallipoli peninsula was ours and Von der Goltz Pasha was sworn a liar. Back on the beach stores were beginning to come in—Horses, donkeys, and mules were landed and ammunition reserves grew as one watched. Men were carrying water to the firing line, ammunition and oil for the machine guns. On every path the stretcher-bearers toiled with their sad loads and wounded waited patiently in little knots by the dressing stations, laughing, chatting, and cheering each other. Sweating under the hot sun the doctors worked like machines, probing, washing, bandaging. Often the hurt went beyond aid and a handkerchief covered the forehead of a man had known as a cheery optimist on board of a transport. The Brigadier-General in khaki shirt and neat riding breeches was sending off innumerable messages—cool, ubiquitous, and business-like, he inspired others to emulate him.

Wonder of wonders! We had been ashore only six hours when three wireless stations sprang up mushroom-like on the beach and their buzzing sparks told the warships just how and where to send their screaming missiles. Troops continued to land, and as soon as they were landed were rushed to the firing line, usually to the left, for the right was well held and safe for the time.

THE BOAT OF DEATH.

At nightfall the bombardment ceased, but Turkish shrapnel burst over the beach and the machine guns of the boats were submitted to nerve-racking and noisy work. Sleep was out of the question, and trench digging to consolidate the position we had won commenced almost immediately.

On our left along the beach about half a mile, a boat, sunk in the surf, rocked unceasingly. With the aid of a glass I could see its freight. Sitting upright were at least eight dead men, and on the beach another 20. A sailor, distinguishable by his white cap cover, lay in attitude strangely lifelike, his chin resting on his hand, his face turned to our position. The next afternoon I casually turned my glasses on the pathetic group and saw that the sailor was now lying on his back with his face to the sky. There was no mistake; he had been alive, and perhaps even now, after lying there nearly 24 hours, he was still alive. I was destined to get yet another thrill. In the centre of the heap on the beach there was some movement.

And then I saw distinctly a khaki cap waving weakly, and presently a man detached himself from the group and lolled slowly towards us along the beach. Immediately his other men and myself made off along the beach to meet the sad figure, which by this time had collapsed. Ten yards from our trench we drew fire, and the bullets whistled confidently "Duck," and as they entered the water or hit the stones by our feet, "Run like the devil!" I personally cut out the first hundred yards in well under 10 seconds, and although my style might have been ragged, it was good enough and got me to a small sandy knoll where I was able to talk to the man.

There were four others still alive out there, he said, and "last night there were eight, but it was cold, and they had no water or food, and couldn't last it out." That was all. We got him in slowly, and afterwards had left with the snipers. Later we buried all the others. One of the men we brought in had been out there half in the water and half out, shot through both knees, but he waded and swam, and asked first about his brother in another company, and then explained where the Turks were sniping him.

THE ATTACK AT DAWN.

At night the rifle fire waved backwards and forwards in fluctuating bursts, and we expected an attack at dawn. It came, but not against our position. More in the centre the enemy made a desperate effort. By this time they had bayoneted many of our wounded and ten uniforms from them and from our side. They approached our trenches—came through the lines, and were certainly brave at venture, and certainly brave at night. One, an unmistakably high bugle blow, the "Charge!" but an order was passed down our line to take no notice; it was a ruse. At one time as darkness came down, a voice in English called "Retire! Retire!" but as there was no immediate reason why we should retire, we fired, and again Brigade Headquarters formed us it was not a British command. A later German was captured in our trenches dressed in an Australian's uniform. It will be hard to forget those first days, the even now I wake at night with the fear of musketry in my ears only to find the cart is rumbling past the hospital on busy wheels.

The reward offered by the British authorities for information leading to the detection of German submarines has been fixed at £2,000.

CHINESE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The quarterly returns of trade for January-March have just been issued by the Statistical Department of the Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs. The return of dues and duties shows a considerable reduction for the quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1914, the falling off being in import duty, tonnage dues and opium. The following is the revenue of each port for the quarter together with the figures for the corresponding quarter of 1914:

Port.	1914. Hk. Tls.	1915. Hk. Tls.
Aigun	11,761,083	12,840,896
Samsung		
Harbin District:		
Manchouli	43,000,735	52,073,384
Harbin		
Suifuhen	152,144,071	182,207,715
Hunchun	3,788,081	5,535,727
Lungchingsun	2,903,860	6,131,831
Antung	10,802,581	11,397,169
Tatungkow		1,935,401
Dairen	715,325,099	749,985,870
Newchwang	13,611,117	14,128,615
Chinwangtao	91,912,845	115,222,534
Tientsin	778,058,548	914,253,803
Chefoo	182,243,176	195,797,321
Kiaochow		186,553,627
Chungking	137,623,955	142,885,165
Tielung	30,252,438	41,315,759
Shanghai	9,574,587	10,193,586
Changshu	41,283,051	11,303,096
Yochow	43,130,301	49,682,091
Hankow	717,667,527	812,285,819
Kiukiang	10,494,438	10,338,883
Wuhu	65,497,162	62,076,001
Nanking	78,911,488	111,248,188
Shanghai	108,113,775	119,729,650
Shanghai	2,041,896,544	3,036,745,551
Soochow	33,730,621	30,183,950
Hanchow	46,676,926	75,471,280
Ningpo	83,678,862	101,765,924
Wenchow	5,777,864	9,013,023
Santon	1,203,962	1,049,881
Poochow	101,637,517	151,073,372
Amoy	119,622,957	139,407,032
Swatow	333,813,189	456,388,077
Canton	508,404,892	750,443,175
Kowloon	73,581,393	88,753,687
Kowloon:		
Railway Collection	7,729,182	7,904,514
Lappa	49,610,721	66,132,600
Gungmoon	49,601,126	108,592,774
Samsui	51,263,913	67,784,882
Wuchow	138,504,175	174,054,756
Nanning	26,844,025	26,455,069
Kiangchow	49,402,744	48,167,355
Pakhoi	22,650,165	1,604,004
Lungchow	2,284,120	1,288,800
Mongtze	98,103,056	122,778,070
Szeung	1,165,133	3,031,828
Tengyach	21,073,694	10,500,320
Total Hk. Tls.	7,936,106,192	10,388,420,376

THE DEATH OF MR. A. J. J. SCOTT.

LADY'S STORY OF A DRAMATIC DEATH COMPACT.

The personal column of the *Times* of May 15th contains an advertisement of melancholy interest to many Kobe residents, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*. It is to the effect that if any survivor of the *Lusitania* outrage met Mr. A. J. Scott on the voyage, any news would be gratefully received by his brother, W. Scott, St. John's, Berkhamsford, Heris, Mr. A. J. Scott, as many of our readers will be aware, was on the staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, being stationed for several years in Kobe, where he made many friends. He was on his way home on vacation when, as a passenger by the *Lusitania*, he fell a victim to German ruthlessness. Mr. Scott was very fond of children, and was never happier than when giving a party to foreign children, who, it is scarcely necessary to say, returned the liking in full measure, and mourn his untimely death sincerely.

Approximate to a Press representative by Miss Rita Jolivet, the actress, one of the few *Lusitania* passengers who were saved, and who stood calmly chatting with Mr. Frohman and Mr. Vanderbilt during the last tense moments before the ship sank. The three of them, together with Mr. G. L. S. Vernon (Miss Jolivet's brother-in-law) and Mr. A. J. Scott (of Kobe) joined hands and stood waiting to face death together.

"We stood," said Miss Jolivet, "talking about the Germans and a rumour which had gained currency to the effect that a man, obviously of German origin, had been arrested for tampering with the wireless. The story was that this man had been discovered at one o'clock in the morning a day or two before doing something to the apparatus, and had been immediately imprisoned. I did not see the man arrested, so I am not sure about its truth. But there were good grounds for believing it."

"We determined not to enter the boats. Just a minute or two before the end Mr. Frohman said, with a smile: 'Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure that life gives us!'"

"Mr. Scott fetched three lifebelts—one for Mr. Vanderbilt, one for Mr. Frohman, and one for my brother-in-law; he said he was not going to wear one himself, and my brother-in-law also refused to put his on. I heard that Mr. Vanderbilt gave his to a lady. Mr. Scott and I helped to fix a lifebelt on to Mr. Frohman."

"My brother-in-law took hold of my hand, and I grasped the hand of Mr. Frohman, who, as you know, was lame. Mr. Scott took hold of his other hand and Mr. Vanderbilt joined the row, too. We had made up our minds to die together. Mr. Frohman, in a perfectly calm voice, said 'They're done for us; we had better get out.' He knew that his 'beautiful adventure' was about to begin."

"He had hardly spoken when, with a tremendous roar, a great wave of water swept along the deck. We were all divided in a moment, and I have not seen any of those brave men alive since. Mr. Frohman, Mr. Vanderbilt, and my brother-in-law were drowned; when Mr. Frohman's body was recovered, there was a most beautiful and peaceful smile upon his lips."

INTIMATIONS

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

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STAMPS OF WAR.

RUSSIA, Monaco, Tunis, Morocco, Madagascar, Dahomey, Belgium, Roumania, 36 different for 4 SHILLING. On desire I send wonderful choices of Stamps with great discount. Newspaper for collectors of 50 pages is sent gratis and post paid. Buy also and exchange Stamps. Bala Szukla, Lacerte (Switzerland—Europe).

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Sure Signs of Blood Impurity.

The condition, manifesting through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

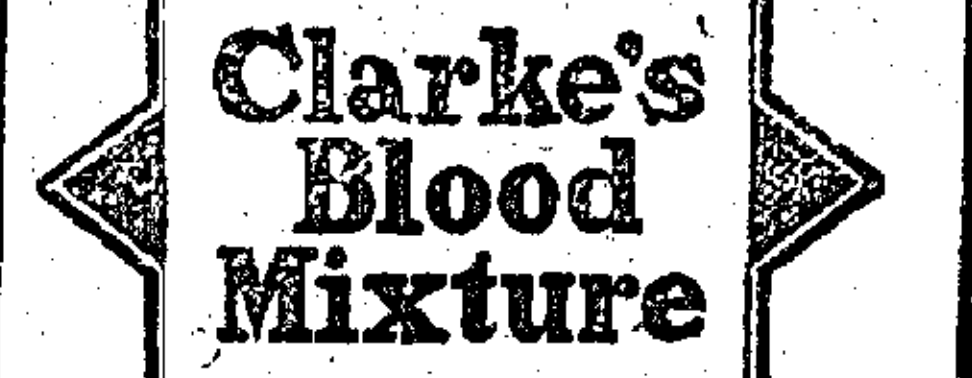
The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.



By reason of

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on July 2nd at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. H. KELLY, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table Finance Minute No. 28, and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPER.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

RATING ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg to move, Sir, that it be resolved by the Legislative Council that the percentages on the valuation of tenements payable as rates in the under-mentioned places be altered as follows, with effect from the 1st July, 1915:—Sham Shui Po, from 9 per cent. to 10½ per cent.; Fuk Tsun Heng, from 10½ per cent. to 12½ per cent.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg to state that the resolutions with regard to the accounts of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section) during the year 1915 were considered by the Finance Committee a week ago, and they were passed, and I now beg to move: "It is hereby resolved that a sum of Dollars Six hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two (\$691,972) be advanced out of funds in the custody of the Government for the construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section) during the year 1915."

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

LAND FOR RECREATION PURPOSES.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Before we proceed with the orders of the day, I should like to make a short statement about an exchange of land, which may be of some interest. I mentioned the Praya East Reclamation at the last meeting of the Council. In connection with that it is necessary for the owner of Inland Lot 29 to convert a portion of that Inland Lot into a Marine Lot. This concession has been granted to other owners of land along the Praya East so as to enable them to come in as Marine Lot holders in the Reclamation, and the terms were fixed. The payment of enhanced Crown Rent on the Marine Lots was insisted upon. Crown rent on Marine Lots is, of course, higher than Crown Rent on Inland Lots. In this particular instance the enhanced sum is a considerable one—in the neighbourhood of \$70,000. You are all aware, I suppose, of the restricted area for recreation in this Colony, and we (the Government) have been casting envious eyes upon a certain site at the back of the Cotton Mills, called Sookunpoo Valley. There are certain lots there belonging to Sir Robert Jardine which we thought would make, with some expenditure, a suitable addition to our flat areas for recreation. We entered into negotiations with Sir Robert Jardine, and he very kindly, and, I may say, very generously, agreed to exchange this land in Sookunpoo Valley for the sum that would be owing from him to the Government for the areas of Crown land on this portion of Inland Lot 29 on conversion. The area—I do not know whether hon. members are acquainted with it—is somewhat swampy, and it will be required to be drained, but this will be of considerable benefit to house-holders residing in that vicinity, and when drained it will form a very suitable area. The conditions under which we find ourselves at present do not admit of very large expenditure on this area in the near future, but we

shall take it in hand gradually, and hope that in a reasonable number of years it will be a very useful and not inconsiderable addition to the recreation grounds of the Colony.

TRAVELLERS' RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sir, I beg to move the first reading of the Ordinance intitled, "An Ordinance to regulate the entrance of persons into the Colony, and their departure from the Colony, and to confer various powers in connection therewith." There are two errors in the print of the Bill which has been circulated to members. The Bill was prepared in some haste, and in paragraph 2 the last two words of the definition of "passenger," the words "or launch," are to be omitted. And in clause 14, section 11 should read section 10, the sixth line. The two corrections have been made in the official copy of the Bill.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I ask leave of the Council to read this Bill a first time. As the Attorney-General said, it has been drawn up under pressure, but I hope that hon. members will pass it. They have a full week to consider it.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill are given as follows:—

The object of this Bill is to make better provision:—

(a) For the examination of persons entering and leaving the Colony;
(b) For the deportation of persons ordered to quit the Colony under the powers conferred by the Order in Council of the 26th October, 1896.

(c) For the registration of visitors at hotels, boarding-houses, and clubs;
(d) For the detection and punishment of persons who attempt to leave the Colony without permission or to evade the examination contemplated by the Bill.

The clauses of the Bill are self-explanatory, but it may be mentioned that Clause 14 is practically a copy of Article 3 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915, and that the immediate intention is to restrict the operation of Clause 11 to such persons as are required to obtain passes at present.

POST OFFICE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sir, I beg to move the second reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Post Office Ordinance, 1900." The objects of this Bill, Sir, are to provide that no letter may be sent out of the Colony, except through the Post Office, to give powers to make searches for postal articles in respect of which offences have been, or may be about to be, committed; to give powers to the Governor-in-Council to extend the exclusive privileges of the Postmaster-General in the case of newspapers, in special cases; and to increase the penalties for contravention of section 6 of the principal Ordinance, which section deals with the Postmaster-General's exclusive privileges.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Council then went into the Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the following clause be substituted for the existing clause viz:—

"5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of section 7 of the Principal Ordinance, no newspaper from out of the Colony, coming directly or indirectly from any country or place to which the Governor-in-Council may direct that this section shall apply, shall be conveyed in the Colony otherwise than by the post, or shall be delivered or transmitted from the Colony otherwise than by or through the General Post Office."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

On clause 6, making the obstruction of any search, seizure, removal or detention authorised by the Ordinance a misdemeanour.

HON. MR. HEWITT said—With regard to this, Sir, it has been suggested to me that it is a very serious offence even in normal conditions, and much more so in time of war, and that the penalty is not severe enough—a maximum of twelve months' imprisonment or a fine of \$500. I think it would be a very good thing if you could see you way to double those penalties both in imprisonment and fine. Of course it does not follow that the maximum will be imposed in every case. It is a very serious offence.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The existing penalty is a fine of \$500, and now twelve months' imprisonment is the maximum, in addition to the \$500 fine.

HON. MR. HEWITT—Two years would not be a bit too much in a bad case, and it should really read either or both.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I think the penalty is a sufficient deterrent. I do not think many people will carry letters out of the Colony when they know they may get twelve months' imprisonment in the Hongkong prison for it.

HON. MR. HEWITT—An alien enemy might attempt to get them in or out of the Colony.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I think it is a sufficient deterrent having regard to the other offences in the Statute Book. The only thing in which a change might be made is with regard to the fine. The legal fine under what may be called the "Alien Enemies and Trading with the Enemy" Act is twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000.

HIS EXCELLENCY—A fine is no good at all. I think if you put on a big fine you tempt the Magistrate to impose a fine. We do not want him to do that. We want him to send them to gaol. I think it is sufficient.

Council then resumed, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1913." In doing so he said: When the principal Ordinance was introduced the question was considered of having power to forfeit goods which were imported in contravention of this Ordinance. There was then no such power existing in England, and it was thought better not to introduce the power here. The Customs (War Powers) Act 1915, which has recently been passed by the Imperial Parliament, does confer that power, and it is proposed by this Bill to take similar power here. Clause 2, therefore, gives power to seize and forfeit any goods which are imported into the Colony from enemy territory. Opportunity is taken under clause 3 to provide that in proceedings under this Ordinance, or under the principal Ordinance, certificates produced from official custody and purporting to be signed by any British Customs or Consular officer shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of the matters stated therein. That is proposed on account of the difficulty of bringing matters and facts into Court from any great distance, with great loss of time and expense.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a first time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be passed, through Committee, without amendment, and on Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned until next Thursday.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

DREDGER CREW'S SALARIES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$25,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Salaries of Master, Engineer and Crew and the running expenses of the dredger *St. Enoch*.

The CHAIRMAN—It has been necessary to engage a master for the dredger at a salary of \$325 per month; an engineer at a salary of \$300, and the crew, whose salaries amount to something approaching \$500 a month. And the other expenses of running the dredger for the work it has got to do is estimated to amount to approximately \$25,000 for the remainder of this year.

The vote was agreed to.

LOSS OF THE "TRIUMPH."

A TURKISH REPORT.

The following Turkish communiqué was issued on this subject on May 28th:—The British battleship *Triumph*, at midday on Tuesday, passed slowly before Arberna, accompanied by two torpedo boats. The battleship *Vengeance* was near by, with some destroyers. The *Triumph* intended to bombard the trenches. A German submarine approached unnoticed, and her torpedo struck the *Triumph* amidships. She listed until her upper deck touched the water, and capsized nine minutes later, and floated keel upwards for 20 minutes. The destroyers saved the crew, who had rushed to the deck. Turkish artillery with shrapnel easily could have blown up the rescuing boats, but their feelings of humanity would not allow them to hinder the work of rescue. The submarine escaped undamaged.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—
Private G. Fisher from 29.6.15 to 30.12.15.
Private P. W. Gilding from 2.7.15 to 17.9.15.

DETAIL.

GUN CLUB HILL, KOWLOON: H.K.V.R.
Next for duty ... H.K.V.R.
DETENTION CAMP, KOWLOON: H.K.V.R.
Next for duty ... H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer ... Lt. Wright.
Orderly Sergeant ... Sgt. Crawford.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES—(CENTRAL POLICE STATION, 5.30 P.M.)

Monday, July 5th—Nos. 1 and 2 Portuguese Platoons.

Tuesday, July 6th—No. 1 British and Indian Platoons, without Arms. Saluting Parade.

UNIFORM INSPECTION.

The Portuguese Platoons will parade for inspection of uniform by the Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police at the Central Station at 11.00 a.m. on the 4th inst.

MUSKETRY.

Matches have been provisionally arranged with the Shropshire Light Infantry and the Scouts Company.

ISSUES.

The Musketry and Store Sergeants will call in issues in connection with the resignations notified in the Press on morning of 1st inst.

(Sgdt.) F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNE 25th.

THE MENACE OF THE DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

The great numbers of discharged soldiers who have been allowed to remain at the place of discharge are responsible for the large amount of rowdiness that is a marked feature of our neighbourhood. The common remarks one hears now is, "There are thorns and thistles wherever you go." The discharged soldier is a menace to peace and happiness wherever he is. The new General has issued orders that they must all return to their own homes within a given time. Batches of them are being sent away from here now and again. They are paid their home-going expenses and are paid fifteen cents for daily food. Before going on board ship they are photographed in companies of twenty, also names and addresses are added. If these men fail to report themselves after having received payment they will be rigorously dealt with. The people seem highly gratified that the General has determined on this course.

THE WOMAN PATRIOT.

A rich lady in the neighbourhood who is a true patriot strives hard to arouse her neighbours to their national duties. Her idea was that the best medium to produce the desired effect was a play. The main idea running through the scene is that of the "Humiliation and degradation of the Chinese State," and let no secondary considerations dwarf the most important matters. In a play of this kind the first duty of the actor is to give thanks to the one who engages and pays the actor. This is done by four Chinese characters written in a scroll. Translated they run: "May your years be endless." These she cleverly converts into a salutation. "Do not forget your country's shame." The second item is one in which Buddha is invoked. The ordinary greeting to Buddha is, "Your merit and virtue are limitless." Better have the words: "Remember your country's shame," before your eyes. So with a few more of the pious wishes of the people. Let all pious wishes be concentrated in this all-important one, "Remember your country's shame."

THE CHINAMAN'S IDEALS.

The Chinaman has at present certain ideals to the realization of which he bends all energies—so he says at least. His desire is to gain his independency. In order to its attainment he uses a variety of methods. One of his never-ending phrases at present is "use Chinese goods; disown all things foreign." In fact the boycotting spirit is rampant. He admits that there are three views with regard to boycott, i.e., three ways of treating those who do not favour the boycott of foreign goods. The one are those who are bitterly hostile to any Chinese who will handle foreign goods. I have seen it expressed "blow such up—stab them." There is a second and a large class of Chinese who wish to live at peace with the foreigner. They recommend "Transact no business with the enemy." If a Chinaman still trades with him, disown him, do not help him in any way. There is a third set which is the most despicable. These recommend that, in the case of those Chinese who refuse to favour boycotting, oil be poured on their goods and filth be laid on their threshold so that all their goods be destroyed. These remarks do not show the Chinaman in a favourable light. It shows that he can be petty, mean, rancorous, and surely unworthy of a great nation that should be given to high and generous motive.

THE DISTILLATION OF CHINESE "WHISKY."

It is maintained that the Government is really tackling the matter of distillation of whisky. Each family is going to be allowed twelve gallons for yearly consumption. But a tax has to be paid. Each Province is going to be held responsible for the amount of tax and its collection. This is an undoubted interference with time-honoured privilege.

RAILWAY SCHEMES.

A man has come recently to Chiau-on city who gives out that he is a Government deputy come to examine into the proposed railway schemes for Canton, Fukien, and Kiangsi. In these railways it is understood among the Chinese that English companies have a preponderating interest. This deputy seems to think that British firms are not very enthusiastic about them and that he would not object to their transference to another country. This deputy has not produced satisfactory credentials. Hence the doubt. The comment passed on him is, "We do not know whether he is sincere or a tiger come to gorge!"

A Telegraph correspondent learns from an American metal broker just returned from Germany that she produces sufficient copper for shells and holds sufficient cotton for one year's supply of explosives, but is unable to lay down more battleships, as she lacks the nickel to harden the plates.

INTIMATIONS

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GENT'S COLLAR BOXES. COLLAR BAGS.

KIT BAGS—SUIT CASES, CADDY BAGS.

HAT CASES, CRICKET BAGS.

TENNIS BALL NETS, ETC., ETC.

ALL BRITISH MADE.

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HONGKONG.

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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THE WAR.

LEYLAND LINER SUNK.

TWENTY AMERICANS DROWNED.

AUSTRALIANS ADVANCE IN GALLIPOLI.

ATTEMPT TO PIERCE FRENCH LINE.

ITALIANS OCCUPY IMPORTANT POSITION.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS COMPLETELY CHECKED AT METZERAL.

Paris, July 1st.
5.00 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—
The battle in Argonne is particularly violent. We repulsed two further attacks. Another violent engagement at Metzeral completely checked the Germans, who sustained important losses.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO PIERCE FRENCH LINES.

Paris, July 2nd.
3.10 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—
The day has been quiet, except for a violent outburst north of Arras and in the Aisne.

A German attack in the Baguelic district of Argonne on Wednesday was most violent, and aimed at piercing the French lines. Their heavy shells and asphyxiating bombs wrecked the first trenches, but the attack was stopped by the solidity of the second line. French counter-attacks immediately drove them back, the French advancing 300 metres beyond the first line. Two German attacks on Thursday were immediately stopped.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIERCE REARGUARD FIGHTING.

Petrograd, July 2nd.

A communiqué says:—
The enemy's offensive between the rivers Vepz and Bug continues. There was fierce rearguard fighting on Tuesday on the Tomasow-Zamose road, and also on the roads towards Sokal. The enemy in Galicia on Tuesday and Wednesday persistently attacked between Kamionka and Halič, but were repulsed with heavy loss, we taking a thousand prisoners.

RUSSIAN POSITIONS STORMED.

ENEMY CLAIMS TO HAVE TAKEN 150,000 PRISONERS.

Amsterdam, July 2nd.

A German communiqué says:—
After severe fighting (General) von Linsingen stormed the Russian positions east of Gailipoli, and north and south of Rohatyn, capturing 2,331 prisoners. The armies commanded by Generals von Linsingen, von Mackensen, and Woytsch took in June 151,000 prisoners, 80 guns, and 268 machine-guns.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERE FIGHTING ALONG THE ISONZO.

London, July 2nd.

As Austrian communiqué mentions that severe fighting has taken place along the Isonzo front, following a general Italian attack, principally on the positions to the north-east of Monfalcone and a bridgehead at Gorizia. While the communiqué claims that the attacks were repulsed with heavy loss, it admits that the Italians reached the first line of trenches.

ITALIANS OCCUPY IMPORTANT POSITION.

AUSTRIANS' UNSUCCESSFUL NIGHT ATTACKS.

Rome, July 2nd.

A communiqué says:—
Vigorous enemy night attacks in the Passes of Monte Croce and Polipiccolo, in Carnia, in which the enemy employed flares, searchlights, and asphyxiating bombs, were repulsed.

The Italians have occupied an important position at the head of the Resia Valley, commanding Pizzo.

The advance of the Italians in the Isonzo zone is uninterrupted, but slow, owing to the necessity of wresting the ground from the enemy by inches and immediately fortifying it. Persistent rains have increased the difficulties and transformed the branches into torrents. Repeated enemy night attacks on the 20th June to retake their lost positions were repulsed.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF WINDAU.

Petrograd, July 1st.
The bombardment of Windau lasted 15 minutes, and little damage was done. The Russians suffered no casualties either ashore or afloat.

EXPLOITS OF THE "E1"

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DESTRUCTION.

London, July 1st.
Details received from Malta concerning the exploits of the E1 show that the submarine remained in the Sea of Marmora until her provision of torpedoes were exhausted. There was only one miss, when the strong currents in the Constantinople Harbour deflected the torpedo, which hit the jetty. When crossing the minefield on leaving the Sea of Marmora, the submarine struck the cable of a mine. There was no room to manoeuvre owing to the number of mines. Accordingly, the submarine towed the cable and mine to a distance of 11 miles. Despite the extremity of their danger, everyone on board was very cool.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GALLIPOLI OPERATIONS.

TURKS' EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION.

London, July 1st.
Reuter's correspondent at the Dardanelles, in a message dated the 22nd June, says:—

There has been little change in the situation at Gallipoli since the assault on the 4th June. Fighting continues, especially on our left, where we are persistently pushing forward in the teeth of determined opposition. These encounters have been mostly in the nature of local affairs by one or two battalions, with the object of capturing a particular trench, but twice recently big engagements developed, both being unsatisfactory to the enemy.

ARTILLERY SUPERIORITY

On the evening of the 18th June, the Turks, whose artillery had lately been very active, opened a general bombardment with an infantry attack, but the troops in the trenches were quite unshaken, while the Allies' artillery replied crushingly, giving the correspondent the impression that their guns were more numerous and their fire more rapid than the enemy's.

The Turkish attack in the night was feeble on our left, but developed furiously in the Centre, where the situation was complicated by the fact that a Brigade had that night prepared a local attack on its own account. When they advanced they found the enemy massed in his trenches preparatory to attacking. We lost a trench, which was recovered, however, during the night. On the left we gained ground.

ATTACK BEHIND A SHRAPNEL CURTAIN.

The French on the 21st June attacked the defences of Kerevesdere ravine, charging behind a fine shrapnel curtain from the 7th, which were firing so rapidly that the reports merged into each other, even when the observer was close behind. The French infantry quickly captured three lines of trenches and held two of them against persistent counter-attacks. The fighting was very severe. The French infantry were continuously under heavy rifle and artillery fire for over 16 hours.

A few nights ago an Irish battalion captured a trench in a night attack, capturing 30 prisoners and accounting in other ways for 60 Turks.

HAND GRENADES AND MAXIMS.

Hand grenades and Maxims are playing an increasingly important part in the fighting. The enemy are causing some trouble with cricket-ball bombs. There are stories of these bombs being thrown backward and forward to the trenches like tennis balls. The Australians recently organized a bomb-throwing competition at the enemy's trenches for prizes. An elaborate code of rules put out of action any thrower exposing himself.

Machine-guns are the strongest point in the Turkish defence. Without them the Turks would be unable to stop our attacks, while it is doubtful if the Turk himself would make the attacks did he not know that the Germans working the maxims in the second line would fire on him if he failed to advance with the requisite alacrity.

The Turkish trenches are extraordinarily deep, sometimes as much as ten feet.

There are signs that the enemy's reserves of trained men are failing.

WASTE OF AMMUNITION.

The enemy's enfilading fire from the Asiatic shore recently increased in intensity. Apparently they have mounted behind the ridges overlooking the Plain of Troy naval guns from the *Geben* and the *Bresden*. On the 19th June 500 of these shells fell on Southern Gallipoli, but the damage done was ridiculously small. "I was watching the working parties, among whom a dozen shells fell in a quarter of an hour," says the correspondent. "Not a man was touched, and not a man left his work, although shelter was close at hand."

LOSSES IN DARDANELLES.

London, July 1st.
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the British Naval and Military casualties at the Dardanelles to the 31st May were:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed	498	6,927
Wounded	1,134	23,542
Missing	93	6,445
	1,725	36,814

AUSTRALIANS' DEMONSTRATION.

AN ADVANCE OF 700 YARDS.

London, July 2nd.
General Sir Ian Hamilton, in a despatch, describes the Australians' demonstration in northern Gallipoli in conjunction with the British attack on Monday. He says that, covered by the fire of the warships, they advanced for 700 yards. The artillery meanwhile were effectively shelling the enemy's reserves. The troops returned to the trenches in the afternoon, after repulsing enemy counter-attacks.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIA AND THE WAR.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

London, July 2nd.
Replying to questions in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India (Mr. Austen Chamberlain) said:—
"I will enquire as to the number of shops in India owned or managed by Germans. Only a few licences to trade are granted without conditions, but I am communicating with the Raj."
Mr. Oertel, of the Public Works, Assam, has lived in India for 37 years, and renounced his nationality before he went. From a report received in the Spring I am satisfied that there are no grounds for dispensing with his services."

"No steps have been taken to compel every European to join the Volunteers. It would be unsuitable in special circumstances in India, but there has been a satisfactory increase in the numbers of Volunteers."

"I am in close communication with both the Raj and the Munitions Department regarding the participation of India in the manufacture of munitions."

FALLEN MOSLEMS.

ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THEIR DEPENDENTS.

London, July 2nd.
A Committee of the Islamic Society is raising funds for the endowment of the widows and orphans of Moslem soldiers killed in the war. The appeal for subscriptions emphasises the hereditary and traditional fidelity of the Moslems in India.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

WAR AND THE TRADE.

London, July 2nd.
Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. James Warren said that in view of the uncertainty of the outlook when war broke out they could congratulate themselves upon the comparative speed with which the position had been cleared. Despite the Russians' inability to take their usual share of the demand they were able to deal with a large supply. The working classes had more money to spend, and the requirements, especially for the Army, were considerable. Condemning Lord Crew's vetoing of the Labour Enfranchisement Bill, he said if there was anything in it prejudicial to the coolies it would not be sponsored by the Raj. The committee were continuing to press their claims, and they hoped to have better news for the industry in the new year.

UNINTERRED ALIENS IN INDIA.

London, July 2nd.
In the House of Lords, Lord Searle raised the question of the uninterred alien missionaries in India.

Lord Islington (Under-Secretary of State for India) said that the report for which Mr. Austen Chamberlain had asked had not arrived. The question of alien enemies in India was peculiarly difficult. There were institutions staffed by Germans and any system of wholesale internment was impossible without some arrangement of substitution. The question was receiving the closest attention here and in India, and nothing would be left undone to safeguard the interests and the safety of India.

SCARCITY OF COTTON IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, July 2nd.
The *Lotharzeitung* reports that the Army Command in Brandenburg forbade the manufacture of cotton goods.

SUPPRESSION OF GERMAN PEACE ARTICLE.

Amsterdam, July 1st.
Socialist papers in Konigsberg and Goeritz have been suppressed for reprinting the *Varuener* peace article.

HELP THE FARMERS.

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN.

London, July 2nd.
Lord Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, has issued an official appeal to women of all classes to assist the farmers.

TRUSTEES' LOAN BILL.

London, July 2nd.
The Trustees' Loan Bill has passed all its stages.

OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

* SCHEME BY LONDON STORES.

London, July 2nd.

The great London stores such as Whiteley's and Harrod's have devised a scheme of co-operation and interchange of a small staff of mechanics so as to release the maximum number of skilled men to manufacture munitions. It is hoped smaller businesses will act similarly, and also undertake to retrain their volunteer munition workers.

VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE JUSTIFIED.

It is officially announced the enrolments are so satisfactory that the voluntary principle is justifying itself. Twenty thousand have been enrolled during the last two days.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS BILL.

London, July 2nd.
The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Ministry of Munitions Bill unanimously.

PREVENTING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

London, July 2nd.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a debate on munitions, Sir John Simon announced that Sir Babington Smith will be Chairman of the tribunal to deal with the limitation of profits under the Bill.

On a motion by Mr. Lloyd George, a clause was added to the Bill utilising the existing machinery in regard to the mining, cotton, and railway industries for the prevention of strikes and lockouts.

Replying to criticisms, Mr. Lloyd George said that if the men refused to obey their leaders then a Royal Proclamation would be made.

REALISING THEIR DUTY.

COTTON WORKERS' RESOLUTION.

London, July 2nd.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that he had received resolutions from the cotton people practically amounting to a guarantee that there would be no strike or stoppage during the war.

They conferred to-day with Mr. Runciman and Mr. Henderson.

COLONIES' GIFTS OF AEROPLANES.

London, July 2nd.
Queen Alexandra in Saturday will present the Flying Corps with the aeroplanes subscribed by South Africa, the West Indies, Gibraltar, and Hongkong through the Overseas Club. Further aeroplanes have been promised.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

London, July 2nd.
The investment in the War Loan of the Prudential Assurance Company has been increased from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN FRENCH FACTORY.

MANY WOMEN INCINERATED.

Marseilles, July 2nd.
An explosion destroyed a factory where 100 persons, including 80 women, were employed. Fire broke out, and was so fierce that only ten were rescued alive, but these were badly injured. Only four bodies of women were able to be recovered.

"BRIDES OF THE BATH" CASE.

SMITH SENTENCED TO DEATH.

London, July 2nd.
George Smith was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey in the famous "Brides of the Bath" case for the murder of Bessie Mundy in a bath.

INTERESTING INDIAN APPOINTMENT.

QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 1st.
In the House of Commons, replying to a question tabled by Sir J. D. Lees whether the selection of a Judge of the High Court in Madras to fill the vacancy in the Council of the Governor-General is to be regarded as a precedent for making the judicial office a stepping stone to high executive appointments, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the appointment of Sir C. Sankaran Nair was made by his predecessor, and did not indicate any general principle of selection. The only inference to be drawn is that the Secretary of State will always get the best man he can.

RACE MEETINGS IN ENGLAND.

London, July 1st.
As a result of negotiations between Mr. Runciman and the Jewish Club, race meetings will be held at Newmarket fortnightly for the remainder of the season.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

New York, June 25th.
In the forty-ninth boat race between the two great American universities Yale came in a winner to-day, beating Harvard by a third of a length.

BUILDING TRADES' DISPUTE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 25th.
Two hundred thousand men are affected by the decision of the employers in the building trades of this city to shut down, which was announced to-day.

For some time past there has been a serious dispute between the men and their employers, but it had been hoped that the points involved would have been found susceptible of settlement. The decision of the employers amounts to a lock-out, and will affect Chicago as materially as the recent traction strike which paralyzed traffic.

EARTHQUAKES SHAKE CALIFORNIA.

Washington, June 25th.
Five more severe earthquake shocks have been felt on the Lower California border. No details of damage done are at hand.

HONGKONG MAN'S BAPTISM OF FIRE.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. James Judah, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., has received an interesting letter, dated 30th May, from his brother, Mr. J. H. Judah, who is well-known in Hongkong. Mr. Judah, who went Home from Singapore last November and enlisted in the King Edward's Horse (commanded by the late Minister for War, Colonel J. E. B. Seely), was a prominent member of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Trooper Judah writes:—"I have been out at the front close on a month now, and only a few days ago received our baptism of fire. We were four days and five nights in the trenches, together with the Canadians. We were under heavy shell fire on two occasions, but although the shells were dropping pretty near, I managed to preserve my composure. These 'Jack Johnsons' make one feel uneasy. I was almost smothered in mud and earth when one dropped two yards in front of me and made a huge hole. Our casualties amounted to about 70 killed and wounded. In my troop there were seven out of 34. We were in a captured German trench—immediately after the war, the enemy, and although we had a hot time under their shrapnel, they must have fared worse, as our guns gave them hell, smashed up their trenches, and gave them no time to repair the damage with sandbags, but they heaped their own dead and used them as a parapet against our fire. We succeeded in pushing the enemy back a good distance, and as this particular part of the line is of special importance we were congratulated by General Alderson, commanding the Canadian Division, on our work. He also told us that as soon as the 2nd Canadian contingent arrives we shall most probably be relieved, and we and the other Canadian Cavalry (Strathcona's Horse and the Royal Canadian Dragoons), now working as infantry, will in all probability see our horses again."

"We are now having a rest in a farm six miles to the rear of the firing-line, but I hope we don't go to the same place again. The Canadians test heavily. I followed told me this afternoon that out of 115 men only eight were left. That is—d gas gets my goat. I hope we escape it, as one gets a poor chance against it."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GERMAN ARMS IN HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir—I am sorry to see that the Imperial Arms of Germany are still being exhibited all over the front of the German Government Bank in Queen's Road, in spite of the protesting letter of "D.C." to the papers last May. How long will this exhibition of the German Arms be allowed to remind us of the foulest Government of modern times? This Tatoo pirates were gentlemen compared with the pagan German savages of to-day. (A number of very indignant speeches were made in the Colony at the time of this piracy.) I feel sorry for the British firms occupying and compelled to pay rent for Offices with this German Vulture Arms hanging outside their windows. This truly could only happen in a British Colony.

The King has caused the Kaiser's banner to be removed from the Chapel at Windsor and struck his name off the roll of Knights of the Garter. Why don't we remove his Arms here?

VOX POPULI.

BURGLARIES IN KOWLOON.

Burglars would appear to have been busy during the week-end at Kowloon, several reports of robbery having been made to the police.

Mr. B. Wylie, of 1, Granville Road, complains that a burglar entered his room by climbing a waterspout, entered an open window, and stole a lady's gold-filled keyless watch, valued at \$11, a gold chain, valued at \$11, and a silver car case, valued at \$5.

Meek Chen, of No. 3, Punjabis Buildings, Granville Road, states that some person entered her house by forcing the lock of the door and stole property valued at \$7.50 and \$4.50 in money.

Mrs. Edwards, of No. 1, C. Merson Terrace, Kowloon, reports that in the early hours of the morning on the 1st inst., one person entered her bedroom by climbing the waterspout to the verandah, and stole a keyless watch valued at \$20, and \$9 in money.

INDIGESTION.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that nourishes the body. When the stomach and organs of digestion are diseased, and the food eaten is only imperfectly digested, there is loss of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is a most prevalent source of constipation, which in its turn causes a disordered liver, and finally you become burdened with Chronic Dyspepsia. Indigestion invariably arises from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-indulgence, fatigue, and exhaustion during the hot weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and more frequently from care and worry which exhaust the nervous force and weaken the organs of digestion. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a safe, sure, and reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, active kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.

They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Stomach Complaints, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by WHOLESALE and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Importers, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

20,000 DOCTORS are recommending PLASMON

Because "Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all classes of workers.—Dr. Virchow, Berlin, 71-4

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

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Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

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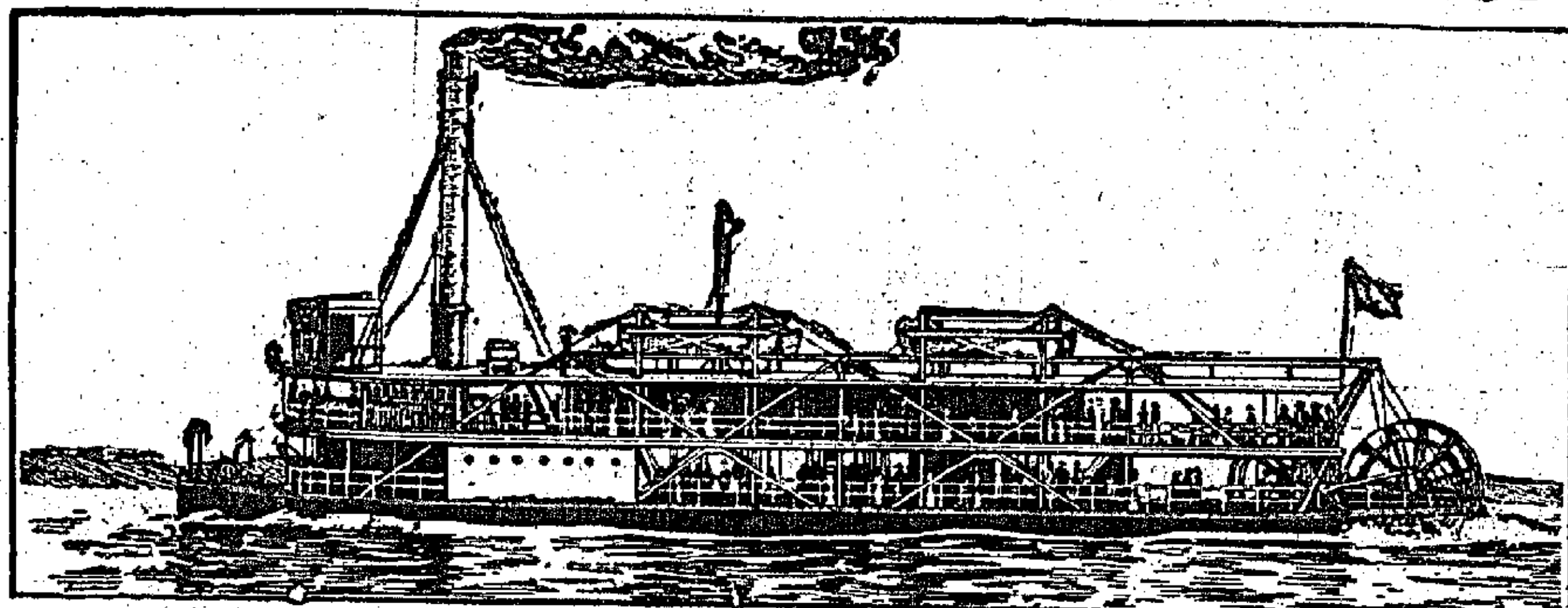
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For particulars apply to:—
YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

THE MALAY STATES AND THE WAR.

HOW THE CHINESE COOLIES BEHAVED.

In his annual report the Hon. Mr. R. G. Watson, the Resident at Perak, comments as follows on the war's effect upon the industries of the State. At the beginning of August immediately following on the outbreak of war, the condition of the two main industries, tin and rubber, became matters of very serious concern. Steadily falling prices, especially for tin, followed by the closing of the Home markets, brought about a complete cessation of local business. With the assistance of the Colonial Government, to whom a debt of gratitude is due for their timely aid, it was possible to tide over the bad time. Advances were made against rubber, to the less wealthy companies, to enable them to meet immediate obligations to their coolies. The latter also rose to the occasion, accepting part payment in kind, the balance being deferred for a month, when payment was made in full. For a time prepared rubber was allowed to be exported free of duty, but it was not long before the Home market was re-opened, though only to a limited extent at first. From that time there was little cause for anxiety, except as regards a possible shortage of labour owing to the prohibition of the immigration of deck passengers from Southern India. The recuperative powers of rubber, which falsified the predictions of many, may perhaps be exemplified by the fact that of the sum allowed for advances in this State, less than one-tenth was utilised. In the tin market the Government became a purchaser at a certain price so long as there was a demand at a higher rate.

A price of \$60 was maintained until a few days later a higher price was obtainable. The action undoubtedly created confidence and gave employers and employees time to prepare for the new conditions. After a meeting at which the Acting Resident explained the situation to the Chinese and asked their co-operation, the Committee of the Chinese Miners' and Planters' Associations issued a circular, informing the coolies why lower wages were imperative for a time, and urging them to continue work, and accept the new conditions. Statistics taken from over 100 mining concessions show that the following reductions were made: Kong \$2 1/2 per day, from 35-40 cents a day to 15-20 cents; Tribute coolies, an average 20 per cent. reduction; Natchang coolies, an average of 25 per cent.; Contract rates to other coolies, about the same.

In view of these figures it is difficult not to agree with the Protector when he writes: "The general body of mining coolies showed admirable self-restraint, and I do think no other labour force in the world would have behaved so well. The new terms, involving in many cases a very considerable reduction of wages, were accepted with no disturbance of the public peace, except for some threatened rioting at Tronoh."

There was a brief period in October, when it was found necessary to reduce the price to \$87—action not at once understood by the Chinese and aggravated by the rumours spread by certain interested parties; this misunderstanding was soon set at rest—an improvement in price very shortly followed and was maintained to the end of the year.

The price of food-stuffs naturally rose to some extent, but not abnormally in the larger towns. Attempts were made by petty shopkeepers in outstations to take advantage of the situation, but these were quickly suppressed, and it was never found necessary to make use of the power to prescribe prices.

The Hon. Mr. J. R. O. Alworth, Acting Resident of Negri Sembilan, makes in his report the following reference to the Chinese labourers:—

"In contrast with the unexceptional conduct of the mining labourers who are employed and controlled by their fellow-countrymen, signs of trouble were manifested on a number of estates where Chinese labourers are employed by Europeans, and controlled through the agency of labour contractors. Considerable anxiety was caused by the demeanour of the labourers on several of these estates and the Assistant Protector of Chinese had to pay many visits in order to explain the situation so far as it could be appreciated by the coolies and assure them that non-payment of full wages was a purely temporary measure. No serious trouble occurred."

It is reported from Paris that in the buildings of the Turkish War Office a large internal machine has been found. The clockwork had been regulated in such a way that the explosion should have taken place at the very moment all Ministers and officers were expected to take counsel with one another.

GERMAN INSULTS.

REPLY TO AMERICA'S NOTE ON THE "LUSITANIA."

The text of the German Note to the United States on the subject of the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the German submarine warfare runs as follows:—

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to his communication of May 15 regarding the injury to American interests through the German submarine warfare.

The Imperial Government has subjected the communication of the American Government to thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to co-operate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations of the two Governments through the events mentioned by the American Government.

Regarding firstly the cases of the American steamers *Cushing* and *Gulflight*, the American Embassy has already been informed that the German Government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone which have been guilty of no hostile acts to attacks by submarine or submarines or aviators; on the contrary, the German forces have repeatedly been instructed most specifically to avoid such attacks on such ships.

If neutral ships in recent months have suffered through German submarine warfare owing to mistakes in identification, it is only a question of quite isolated and exceptional cases attributable to the British Government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicious or culpable behaviour of masters of ships. The German Government, in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship not itself at fault has been damaged by German submarine or aviators, has expressed regret at the unfortunate accident, and, if justified by the conditions, has offered indemnification.

"CUSHING" AND "GULFLIGHT."

The cases of the *Cushing* and *Gulflight* will be treated on the same principles. Investigation in both cases is in progress, and the result will presently be communicated to the Embassy. The investigation can, if necessary, be supplemented by an international commission of inquiry, as provided by Article 3 of The Hague agreement of October 18, 1907.

When sinking the British steamer *Falaba* the commander of the German submarine had the intention to allow the passengers and crew a complete opportunity for safe escape. It was only when the master did not obey orders to heave to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals, that the German commander ordered the crew and passengers by signals and megaphones to leave the ship within ten minutes. He actually allowed them twenty-three minutes' time, and fired a torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the *Falaba*.

SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA."

"Regarding the loss of life in the sinking of the British passenger steamer *Lusitania*, the German Government has already expressed its regret that citizens of their States have lost their lives on this occasion."

The German Government, however, cannot escape the impression that certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the *Lusitania* may have escaped the attention of the American Government. In the interest of a clear and complete understanding, which is the aim of both Governments, the Government considers it first necessary to convince itself that that information accessible to both Governments about the facts of the case is complete and in accord.

"The Government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the *Lusitania* was to be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The Imperial Government allows itself in this connection to point out that the *Lusitania* was one of the largest and fastest British merchant ships, built with Government funds as an auxiliary cruiser, and was carried expressly as such in the 'Naval List' issued by the British Admiralty."

"It is further known to the Imperial Government from trustworthy reports of its agents and of neutral passengers that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable British merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons, and manned with persons who are specially trained for serving guns. The *Lusitania*, too, according to information received here, had cannon on board which were mounted and concealed under the deck."

"The Imperial Government further has the honour to direct the particular attention of the American Government to the fact that the British Admiralty in a confidential instruction issued in February, 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishing marks, but also, while thus disguised, to attack German submarines by ramming."

NOT "UNDEFENDED."

"As a special incitation to merchantmen to destroy submarines, the British Government also offered high prizes, and has already paid such rewards. The Imperial Government, in view of these facts, indubitably knows to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations specified by the Admiralty staff of the German navy as 'undefended.' The German commanders, consequently, are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of prize law which they had before always followed."

"Finally, the Imperial Government must point out particularly that the *Lusitania* on its last trip, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and war material, including no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition, intended for the destruction of brave German soldiers who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion in the Fatherland's service."

"The German Government believes that it is acting in justified self-defence in seeking by all means of warfare at its disposal to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy. The British Shipping Company must have been aware of the danger to which passengers on board the *Lusitania* were exposed."

BLAMING THE COMPANY.

"Under these conditions, the company, in embarking them notwithstanding this, attempted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition on board and acted against the clear provisions of the American law, which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provides a penalty for it. The company was, therefore, wantonly guilty of the death of so many

passengers. There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine's commander, which is further confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the *Lusitania* is chiefly attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by the torpedo.

"The *Lusitania*'s passengers would otherwise in all human probability have been saved. The Imperial Government considers the above-mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American Government."

GERMAN "GOOD INTENTIONS."

"The Imperial Government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the *Lusitania* until receipt of an answer from the American Government, feels impelled, in conclusion, to recall here how it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States Government to London and Berlin as a basis for a *modus vivendi* in the conducting of maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain."

"The Imperial Government by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realisation of these proposals was defeated, as is well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British Government."

"The undersigned takes occasion, etc.— (Signed) JACOB."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Fakke	Haiphong
Greg	Sydney
Henry Garrow	Hen Y Garrow
Hongkoo, 23 and 24, Cornsight Road	Singapore
Kwongshing	Hollo
Kwongchow	Kuala Lumpur
Lankwa, 11, Bonham St. ...	Teipeh

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Jenyon	Shanghai
Kwangshing	Shanghai
Lampokan, 11, Castle Road ...	Amoy
Maute	Shanghai
Ngiam Koo, Bonham St., W. ...	Swatow
Poonkong, Gahit St.	Shanghai

CHURCH SERVICES

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. Sunday, 4th July, 1915. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Psalms; Venite, Lee; Psalms, of the 4th evening; To Deum, Caley in F; Jubilate, Guseley in G. Holy Communion (12 Noon). Hymns, 166 and 273. N.B.—Psalms 19, verses 11, 12 and 15 in unison; Psalm 20, verses 5 and 9 in unison; Psalm 21, verses 7, 8 and 13 in unison; Hymns, 168, verses 1, 3 and 5 in unison. Evening Song (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Psalms, of the 4th evening (1); Magnificat, Toste (11th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Goodenough (11th evening); Hymns, 215, 228 and 31.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Sunday, 4th July, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. W. T. Featherstone. UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 4th July, Morning Service at 11 a.m.—Hymns, 359, 387, 195 and 639; Communion at 12 Noon. Evening Service at 6 p.m.—Hymns, 353, 261, 53 and 254. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

WEATHER REPORT

On the 2nd at 10.45 a.m.—The northern depression has passed into the Pacific and pressure has increased moderately over N. Japan; moderate easterlies are general elsewhere.

Pressure is highest over the Vityazs, and in the Pacific to the East of the Bonins; it is abnormally low on the continent, especially in the neighbourhoods of Haiphong and Shanghai. Fresh to strong S.W. monsoon will prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.63 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, squally, rain.)
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd to 9th July.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Satur.	3	h. m. 2 5	ft. in. 4 3	h. m. 6 40	ft. in. 3 4
Sun.	4	1 51	0 4	8 19	1 8
		2 53	4 7	8 20	3 8
Mon.	5	4 4	4 8	10 16	2 3
		4 21	4 2	9 45	2 7
Tues.	6	4 46	5 2	11 20	2 7
		5 50	3 8	10 28	2 9
Wed.	7	5 25	5 6	0 52	2 2
		7 9	3 7	11 13	3 1
Thurs.	8	6 6	6 0	1 26	1 8
		8 14	3 6		
Fri.	9	6 34	6 4	0 1	3 2
		9 8	3 6	2 14	1 3



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"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIABLE FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

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By Using Cuticura Soap

exclusively and a little Cuticura Ointment

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can be kept in perfect condition all the year round by a regular use of Beehive's La-Rola. It is a skin cleanser, a skin restorer, a skin beautifier, a skin preserver, a skin protector, a skin conditioner, a skin softener, a skin smoother, a skin tender, a skin supple, a skin healthy, a skin happy, a skin beautiful.

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MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for indigestion, constipation, and all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is recommended by all medical authorities.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

RIGAUD'S KANAGA

OF JAPAN

TOILET WATER



